

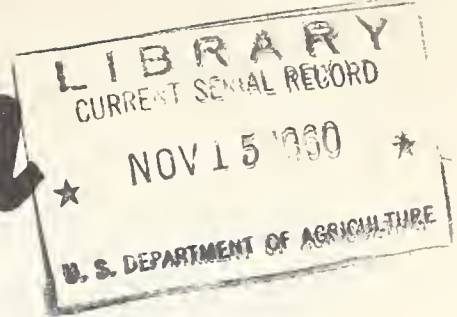
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# Foreign



# CROPS AND MARKETS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1960

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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# WEST GERMAN TOBACCO IMPORTS RISE THIS YEAR

West German duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 85.0 million pounds in the first half of 1960--up 6.8 percent from January-June 1959.

Imports of U.S. tobacco were about the same this year as a year earlier--27.6 million pounds, compared with 27.7 million. But the U.S. share of the total was only 32.5 percent for January-June 1960, compared with 34.7 percent last year.

There were significant gains in imports from Italy and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The total for these 2 countries was 10.9 million pounds, compared with 8.2 million a year ago. Increases also were recorded for Brazil, Indonesia, Colombia, Bulgaria, and Japan. Imports from Greece and Turkey declined.

## TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: West Germany, duty-paid imports by country of origin, January-June 1958-60

| Origin                   | January-June    |                 |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                          | 1958            | 1959            | 1960            |
|                          | 1,000<br>pounds | 1,000<br>pounds | 1,000<br>pounds |
| United States.....       | 29,597          | 27,661          | 27,612          |
| Greece.....              | 18,550          | 16,766          | 15,630          |
| Rhodesias-Nyasaland..... | 1,736           | 4,606           | 5,884           |
| Turkey.....              | 6,866           | 6,174           | 5,192           |
| Italy.....               | 2,821           | 3,601           | 5,032           |
| Brazil.....              | 4,526           | 3,603           | 4,573           |
| Indonesia.....           | 2,899           | 3,397           | 4,297           |
| Colombia.....            | 3,591           | 1,951           | 3,015           |
| Bulgaria.....            | 1,857           | 2,009           | 2,513           |
| Japan.....               | 391             | 1,846           | 2,097           |
| Dominican Republic.....  | 2,293           | 2,279           | 1,640           |
| Cuba.....                | 1,059           | 906             | 1,060           |
| Thailand.....            | 775             | 928             | 994             |
| Canada.....              | 1,708           | 1,031           | 963             |
| Soviet Union.....        | 686             | 652             | 956             |
| Yugoslavia.....          | 864             | 542             | 549             |
| Others.....              | 1,264           | 1,680           | 2,996           |
| Total.....               | 81,483          | 79,632          | 85,003          |

Der Aussenhandels der Bundesrepublik Duetschland, June 1960.



#### RHODESIAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO AUCTION SALES SET RECORD

Auctions of 1960-crop Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco at Salisbury ended October 10, with sales totaling 217.9 million pounds, at an average price equivalent to 39.9 U.S. cents per pound. This was easily a record for Rhodesian flue-cured marketings. The previous record was 191 million pounds, for the 1959 crop. Prices averaged 40.2 cents last year.

#### AUSTRALIA BOOSTING TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Australian production of flue-cured tobacco in 1959-60 reached the record level of 20.3 million pounds--up 45 percent from the 14 million produced in 1958-59.

For the 1960-61 season, a further substantial increase in production is expected. Indications are that the area planted this season may be as much as 25 percent larger than the 19,600 acres devoted to tobacco in 1959-60. Excellent yields and prices obtained for the 1959-60 harvest have greatly encouraged interest in the crop. New curing barns are being built in all producing areas.

Australian tobacco growers have benefited from a government mixing regulation. This specifies that in order to qualify for concessional duty rates, imported tobacco must be blended with certain minimum percentages of domestic leaf. In recent years, these percentages have been steadily increased. For the year beginning July 1, 1960, the specified minimum percentages are 28.5 percent for cigarettes and 24.5 for smoking tobacco. Further increases in these percentages are likely for the year beginning July 1, 1961.

#### ITALIAN TOBACCO EXPORTS UP THIS YEAR

Italy's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the first 6-months of 1960 totaled 14.0 million pounds--up 24 percent from the 11.3 million shipped out in the first half of 1959. West Germany took nearly 50 percent of the exports this year.

As a member of the Common Market, Italy now enjoys preferential tariff treatment for tobacco in the other Common Market countries. The current West German tariff on Italian leaf is approximately 4 cents per pound less than on U.S. and other non-Common Market tobacco.

#### DEMAND FOR SOUTH AFRICA MOHAIR STRONG

The demand for South African mohair continues to be strong, with prices substantially higher than last year. Demand and prices for South African hair have been stronger than for Texas hair because of the popularity of fabrics made from African types.

The overall quality of African mohair is good, but it lacks length because of the drought. Despite this, buyers have been quite willing to pay high prices for any mohair exhibiting good quality, character, and length. The highest price to date has been \$2.22 per pound.

The United Kingdom has increased its purchases this year, while Italy has been buying less. Japan is expected to take a sizable quantity.

#### JAPAN CONTEMPLATES PORK IMPORTS FROM U.S.

The Japanese Ministry of Trade and Industry has announced that \$3.4 million are being allocated under the import budget for the purchase of meat during the second half of the current fiscal year (October-March). Allocations are scheduled to be made in early November.

Imports are expected to include 2,700 metric tons of beef, 1,800 of pork, and 500 of fat back. The fat back is expected to come from the United States and the pork may also be obtained in this country if prices are competitive with Taiwan and other countries.

At least part of the imports will be hog sides. The imports of pork and fat back are planned for delivery in Japan before January 1, 1961. Apparently the beef will be purchased in Australia and New Zealand.

Japanese meat prices have increased sharply and the imports are expected to break this upturn.

The Ministry has also announced application for foreign exchange allocations to import \$306,000 worth of breeding livestock--bulls, milk cows, horses, hogs, and sheep. Imports are contemplated from the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Denmark, and possibly Korea.

#### COMMUNIST CHINA SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH BURMA

Communist China and the Union of Burma have signed a new trade agreement, according to a communique issued in Rangoon on October 24.

Among the provisions of the agreement, not published in full, China is to buy 300,000 to 400,000 long tons of Burmese rice from Burma's 1960-61 crop, with shipment in 1961. Burmese purchases from China in 1961 are to consist of needed commodities that China can supply, in order to balance the trade between the two countries.

#### DANES PRODUCING AND EXPORTING MORE POULTRY

Danish production of poultry meat rose to an alltime high of 105.8 million pounds during the year ending June 30, 1960. This was an increase of 15.4 million pounds, or 17 percent, above year-earlier production. Exports during the same period increased 24 percent (13.2 million pounds) and also set a new record--68.3 million pounds.

Most of the gain in both production and exports was in the last 6 months of the 12-month period. About 86 percent of the year's gain was exported, primarily to West Germany, in direct competition with U.S. poultry meat.

Production in the year ending June 1961 is now expected to reach about 128 million pounds--21 percent above the previous year. The uptrend in exports is also expected to continue. The forecast for exports is 88.2 million pounds--an increase of 29 percent.

On the basis of these estimates, production will have increased about 41 percent over a 2-year period, and exports about 60 percent.

#### U.S. BEEF IMPORTS ARE LARGE IN AUGUST

U. S. imports of beef and veal in August 1960 were 2 percent above a year earlier and the largest for any month since September 1959. August was the first month since December 1959 that imports were higher than in the corresponding month a year earlier.

August imports of boneless beef totaled 58.3 million pounds, compared with 54.8 million a year earlier, but canned beef imports at 9.9 million pounds were down .3 million.

The gain in imports of boneless beef in August this year was due to larger arrivals from Australia, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Arrivals from New Zealand and Ireland were smaller.

Total red meat imports during January-August 1960 were 20 percent below a year earlier; variety meats were down 15 percent; wool dropped 22 percent; and hides and skins of various types ranged from 14 to 68 percent below January-August 1959.

U. S. cattle imports were down 20 percent in January-August, with sharp declines in imports from both Mexico and Canada.

Smaller U. S. imports of livestock products reflect larger domestic meat production and decreased consumption of wool by both apparel and carpet manufacturers.



LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. imports of selected items, August 1959 and 1960, and July-August 1959 and 1960, with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

| Commodity   | August          |                 | Percent<br>change | Jan.-August     |                 | Percent<br>change |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
|   | 1959            | 1960            |                   | 1959            | 1960            |                   |
|   | 1,000<br>pounds | 1,000<br>pounds | Percent           | 1,000<br>pounds | 1,000<br>pounds | Percent           |
| Red meats:  |                 |                 |                   |                 |                 |                   |
| Fresh, frozen, canned,<br>and cured beef and veal | 70,218          | 70,735          | +1                | 391,987         | 353,001         | -10               |
| Other meats <sup>1/</sup> .....                   | 1,131           | 1,710           | +51               | 91,684          | 12,976          | -86               |
| Total beef and veal.....                          | 71,349          | 72,445          | +2                | 483,671         | 365,977         | -24               |
| Pork.....   | 11,886          | 13,227          | +11               | 125,630         | 117,369         | -7                |
| Mutton.....                                       | 1,420           | 4,748           | +234              | 35,694          | 30,801          | -14               |
| Lamb.....   | 1,472           | 1,104           | -25               | 6,152           | 9,532           | +55               |
| Total red meat.....                               | 86,127          | 91,524          | +6                | 651,147         | 523,679         | -20               |
| Variety meats.....                                | 140             | 88              | -37               | 1,389           | 1,187           | -15               |
| Sausage casings:                                  |                 |                 |                   |                 |                 |                   |
| Sheep and goat.....                               | 330             | 407             | +23               | 3,066           | 3,520           | +15               |
| Other natural.....                                | 924             | 960             | +4                | 6,858           | 6,559           | -4                |
| Wool (clean basis):                               |                 |                 |                   |                 |                 |                   |
| Dutiable.....                                     | 6,463           | 5,105           | -21               | 72,102          | 53,431          | -26               |
| Duty-free.....                                    | 11,928          | 12,896          | +8                | 138,221         | 110,035         | -20               |
| Total wool.....                                   | 18,391          | 17,901          | -2                | 210,323         | 163,466         | -22               |
| Hides and skins (1,000 pcs.):                     |                 |                 |                   |                 |                 |                   |
| Cattle.....                                       | 88              | 41              | -53               | 803             | 254             | -68               |
| Calf and kip.....                                 | 102             | 156             | +53               | 1,109           | 850             | -23               |
| Sheep and lamb.....                               | 1,336           | 916             | -31               | 25,964          | 22,395          | -14               |
| Goat and kid.....                                 | 1,938           | 1,551           | -20               | 17,591          | 14,257          | -19               |
| Live cattle (number).....                         | 23,298          | 11,251          | -52               | 519,506         | 413,217         | -20               |

<sup>1/</sup> Other meat, canned, prepared, or preserved; mostly salted boneless beef from South America during 1959.

Bureau of the Census.

## TOGO CUTS COCOA PRICES

The Togolese price to producers of cocoa beans for the 1960-61 buying season, which began October 6, has been set at 95 CFA francs per kilo (17.6 U.S. cents per pound). This is 5 CFA francs below the producer price of the past 2 years, but the margin to the exporter remains about the same. Applications for export licenses for cocoa now have to be accompanied by a copy of the export sale contract, certified correct by the exporter.

INDIA ENDS ASSAM  
TEA TRANSPORT TAX

Acting on an appeal by the tea industry, the Indian Supreme Court on September 26, 1960, declared void the Assam Taxation Act which taxed tea moved by road or waterway within the State. The industry claimed the tax restrained freedom of trade. As result of the decision, the Assam Government is expected to lose about Rs 22.5 million (U.S. \$4.7 million) annually in revenue. Tea is India's biggest foreign exchange earner.

TEA PRODUCTION ON UPTREND  
IN RHODESIAS-NYASALAND

Tea exports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1959 were considerably larger in volume than in 1958, but declined in value.

The 1959 exports reached 22.4 million pounds, compared with 21.4 million in 1958; the value declined to about \$7½ million from a little over \$8 million. Most of the exported tea goes to the United Kingdom, where it is sold at the London Tea Auctions for use in blends.

Although Nyasaland produces most of the tea grown in the Federation, the tea industry in the Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia is expanding rapidly.

## MALAYA INCREASES IMPORTS OF U.S. GOODS

Federation of Malaya imports from the United States in the first half of 1960 totaled \$13 million, or nearly 65 percent more than in the same period last year. Recent dollar liberalization and increased interest of U.S. businessmen in the Malayan market are the principal reasons for the increase in trade.

Virtually all restrictions against imports from the dollar area were removed in August 1959 and June 1960. And more interest in American products and business should be created by the U.S. Embassy's new Commercial Section and Library in Kuala Lumpur.

Principal U.S. agricultural exports to the Federation include fruits, vegetables, tobacco, dairy products, and wheat flour. Rubber is the Federation's main export to the United States.



## SARAWAK GOVERNMENT PROVIDES PEPPER STORAGE FACILITIES

The Sarawak Government has inaugurated a plan whereby pepper growers, dealers, or exporters can store a minimum of 10 bags in government warehouses for a period of 90 to 180 days.

Owners will be advanced 75 percent of the market price of pepper on the day it is delivered to the government. However, maximum prices of 200 Malayan dollars per picul (49.5 U.S. cents per pound) for white pepper and 75 Malayan dollars per picul (18.6 U.S. cents per pound) for black pepper have been established. Against advance payments, owners are charged 7 percent interest annually, plus a storage charge. The government has set up an agency known as the Sarawak Development Corporation to operate this plan.

Sarawak has been trying for some time to revive its pepper industry, which has been plagued by "foot-rot" disease. However, until better processing facilities and trade and financing connections are established, most of Sarawak's business will probably be channeled through Singapore.

## NETHERLANDS RAISES IMPORT MONOPOLY FEE ON FLOUR

The Netherlands import monopoly tax on flour used for food will be increased January 1, 1961, to 5.00 florins per 100 kilograms (60.1 cents per 100 pounds). This is an increase of 355 percent over the existing tax of 1.10 florins per 100 kilograms (13.2 cents per 100 pounds). The increase is designed to protect local millers by equalizing the price of imported flour and Dutch flour.

Dutch flour millers are required to use an average of 35 percent high-priced domestic soft wheat in their grist. The official base floor price for homegrown wheat is 31 florins per 100 kilos (\$2.24 per bushel). The producer price is kept close to the floor price by the compulsory mixing regulation. The latter raises the price of the resulting flour to a level at which it is difficult to compete with the imported product.

During 1959-60, the Netherlands imported 769,900 metric tons of wheat as grain. The U.S.S.R. supplied more than 28 percent of the total, the United States 22 percent, and Canada 20 percent. The balance came mainly from Belgium, France, and Argentina. In addition, imports of flour totaled 340,827 tons (wheat equivalent), of which the United States supplied 103,867 tons (wheat equivalent), or 31 percent. U.S. wheat is used exclusively for food and is in demand for quality reasons. The balance came almost entirely from West Germany, much of it for feed use.

## BRAZIL'S BEAN CROP REDUCED

Brazil's dry bean harvest for 1960 is estimated at 33.1 million bags (100 pounds), down 6 percent from 35.3 million bags in 1959, but 14 percent above the 1950-54 average of 29 million bags.

Beans in Brazil are currently retailing at \$13.25 per bag. Due to temporary shortages last year, the price went as high as \$26.50. Brazil's last imports of U.S. beans were in 1959. These beans, about 52,000 bags, are still in a port warehouse. Of these, about 17,000 bags are said to be of substandard quality.

## TURKISH RAISIN EXPORT SALES HEAVY

Turkish 1960-61 season export sales of raisins, as of October 15, totaled 43,530 short tons, compared with 50,251 for the same date a year earlier. Despite the decrease from the 1959-60 level, which was exceptionally high, these early-season 1960-61 sales indicate another active export year for Turkey. Average exports from 1953-54 through 1957-58 amounted to 51,087 tons. Although export sales are not synonymous with actual exports, they are usually only slightly less than the final export figures.

The United Kingdom is again the leading buyer. Its purchases of 14,545 short tons by October 15 this season are well ahead of last season's purchases of 10,445 by the same date. Purchases by the next largest buyers, West Germany and Italy (8,120 tons and 6,451 tons, respectively) are behind last season's rate.

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS  
LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

Argentine grain exports during July-August 1960 totaled 1.3 million metric tons, about 23 percent larger than last season. Corn made up about 47 percent and wheat about 45 percent of the total.

Italy continued to be the major corn market, although it took 5,000 tons less than a year earlier (180,000 tons, compared with 185,000). The largest gain was in shipments to Japan (140,000 tons, compared with 85,000). Exports to the Netherlands and the United Kingdom also gained.

Over 50 percent of the wheat exported during July-August 1960 went to Brazil, 41,000 tons more than Brazil purchased in July-August 1959. The United Kingdom, next largest market, took 54,000 tons, against 43,000 tons last season. Chile, Peru, the Netherlands, and Lebanon also stepped up their purchases.

Shipments of rye and oats were considerably larger than last year. Exports of grain sorghums were not reported during July-August 1959, but 17,000 tons were exported during the first 2 months of 1959-60; nearly half of it went to the Netherlands. Barley exports were 15,000 tons less than last season.



## GRAIN: Argentine exports, July-August 1959 and July-August 1960

| Country of destination | Wheat          | Rye            | Corn           | Oats           | Barley         | Sorghums<br>1/ | Total          |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                        | Metric<br>tons | Metric<br>tons | Metric<br>tons | Metric<br>tons | Metric<br>tons | Metric<br>tons | Metric<br>tons |
| July-August 1959:      |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| United States ....     | --             | --             | 1,625          | --             | --             | --             | 1,625          |
| Brazil .....           | 251,985        | --             | --             | 492            | 4,457          | --             | 256,934        |
| Chile .....            | 26,996         | --             | --             | --             | --             | --             | 26,996         |
| Paraguay .....         | 16,985         | --             | --             | --             | --             | --             | 16,985         |
| Peru .....             | 8,000          | --             | 360            | --             | --             | --             | 8,360          |
| Uruguay .....          | --             | 500            | 840            | 1,000          | 5,305          | --             | 7,645          |
| Austria .....          | --             | 2,389          | 165            | --             | --             | --             | 2,554          |
| Belgium-Luxembourg:    | --             | --             | 49,132         | --             | --             | --             | 49,132         |
| Denmark .....          | --             | 200            | 725            | 1,000          | --             | --             | 1,925          |
| France .....           | 14,760         | --             | 2,890          | --             | --             | --             | 17,650         |
| Germany, West ....     | 57,115         | 11,905         | 43,614         | 1,000          | 26,412         | --             | 140,046        |
| Italy .....            | --             | 798            | 184,563        | --             | 2,038          | --             | 187,399        |
| Netherlands .....      | 8,876          | 600            | 114,843        | --             | 2,358          | --             | 126,677        |
| Sweden .....           | --             | 1,200          | 2,850          | --             | --             | --             | 4,050          |
| Switzerland .....      | --             | --             | 5,899          | --             | --             | --             | 5,899          |
| United Kingdom ...     | 42,585         | 800            | 38,201         | --             | --             | --             | 81,586         |
| Japan .....            | --             | --             | 85,194         | --             | --             | --             | 85,194         |
| Lebanon .....          | 8,820          | --             | --             | --             | 1,350          | --             | 10,170         |
| Total .....            | 436,122        | 18,392         | 530,901        | 3,492          | 41,920         | 1/             | 1,030,827      |
| July-August 1960:      |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| United States ....     | --             | --             | 18             | --             | --             | --             | 18             |
| Canada .....           | --             | --             | --             | --             | --             | 50             | 50             |
| Brazil .....           | 293,036        | --             | --             | 2,581          | --             | --             | 295,617        |
| Chile .....            | 43,446         | --             | --             | --             | --             | --             | 43,446         |
| Paraguay .....         | 14,216         | --             | --             | --             | --             | --             | 14,216         |
| Peru .....             | 47,590         | --             | --             | --             | --             | --             | 47,590         |
| Uruguay .....          | --             | --             | 3,603          | 143            | --             | --             | 3,746          |
| Austria .....          | 4,200          | --             | 440            | --             | --             | --             | 4,640          |
| Belgium-Luxembourg:    | 5,019          | --             | 45,760         | 450            | --             | 1,455          | 52,684         |
| Denmark .....          | --             | --             | 675            | --             | --             | 1,750          | 2,425          |
| France .....           | --             | --             | 8,500          | --             | --             | --             | 8,500          |
| Germany, West ....     | 37,295         | 500            | 23,873         | 7,178          | 4,875          | 1,430          | 75,151         |
| Italy .....            | 28,144         | 26,688         | 179,993        | 16,700         | 18,568         | 991            | 271,084        |
| Netherlands .....      | 17,765         | --             | 122,310        | 4,355          | 1,665          | 8,138          | 154,233        |
| Portugal .....         | 6,604          | --             | --             | --             | --             | --             | 6,604          |
| Sweden .....           | --             | 1,600          | 850            | 1,300          | --             | --             | 3,750          |
| Switzerland .....      | 2,230          | --             | 1,723          | 2,260          | --             | 200            | 6,413          |
| United Kingdom ...     | 54,161         | --             | 61,635         | --             | --             | 3,070          | 118,866        |
| Japan .....            | --             | --             | 139,757        | --             | --             | --             | 139,757        |
| Lebanon .....          | 19,348         | --             | --             | --             | --             | --             | 19,348         |
| North Africa .....     | --             | --             | 2,028          | --             | --             | --             | 2,028          |
| Total .....            | 573,054        | 28,788         | 591,165        | 34,967         | 25,108         | 17,084         | 1,270,166      |

1/ Not available for July-August 1959.

Source: El Cerealista.

# CANNED FRUIT AND JUICE PRICES IN HAMBURG COMPARED

Hamburg (West Germany) price quotations--importers' selling prices, customs and duty paid--of selected canned fruits and canned juices in mid-October 1960 were quoted as follows:

| Type and quality                 | Origin        | Units        | Hamburg price |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|                                  |               | Per dozen    | U.S. dol.     |
| <b>CANNED FRUIT</b>              |               |              |               |
| Apricots:                        |               |              |               |
| Halves, choice.....              | Argentina     | No. 2½ cans  | 4.14          |
| Halves, choice.....              | South Africa  | No. 2½ cans  | 4.14-4.43     |
| Halves, choice.....              | Spain         | No. 2½ cans  | 4.20          |
| Halves, choice.....              | Spain         | 15 oz.       | 2.26          |
| Peaches:                         |               |              |               |
| Halves, choice.....              | Canada        | 15 oz.       | 2.43          |
| Halves, choice.....              | Japan         | 15 oz.       | 2.49          |
| Halves, choice.....              | South Africa  | No. 1 tall   | 2.49          |
| Halves, choice, heavy syrup..... | United States | No. 2½ cans  | 4.06-4.14     |
| Halves, fancy, heavy syrup.....  | United States | No. 2½ cans  | 4.60          |
| Slices, choice.....              | Japan         | 11 oz.       | 1.91          |
| Slices, choice.....              | United States | No. 2½ cans  | 3.71          |
| Pears:                           |               |              |               |
| Halves, choice.....              | Argentina     | No. 2½ cans  | 3.63          |
| Halves, choice.....              | Netherlands   | No. 2½ cans  | 3.57          |
| Halves, choice.....              | Italy         | 15 oz.       | 2.66          |
| Halves, choice.....              | Italy         | No. 2½ cans  | 4.71          |
| Halves, choice.....              | United States | No. 2½ cans  | 4.40          |
| Halves, choice, heavy syrup..... | United States | No. 2½ cans  | 6.51          |
| Pineapple:                       |               |              |               |
| Slices, choice.....              | Taiwan        | a No. 2 cans | 2.54-2.60     |
| Slices, choice.....              | Taiwan        | No. 2½ cans  | 3.69          |
| Slices, choice.....              | Kenya         | No. 1 tall   | 2.49          |
| Slices, choice.....              | Mexico        | No. 2½ cans  | 3.60          |
| Slices, choice.....              | South Africa  | No. 2½ cans  | 3.54-3.57     |
| Slices, choice.....              | United States | No. 2½ cans  | 3.97-4.14     |
| Slices, fancy.....               | United States | No. 2½ cans  | 4.86-5.20     |
| sllices, fancy.....              | United States | No. 1 tall   | 3.40          |
| Crushed, Choice.....             | Taiwan        | No. 2½ cans  | 3.31          |
| Crushed, choice.....             | South Africa  | No. 2½ cans  | 3.29          |
| Crushed, choice.....             | South Africa  | No. 10       | 9.66          |
| Crushed, fancy.....              | Taiwan        | No. 10       | 10.03         |
| Crushed, fancy.....              | United States | No. 10       | 12.00         |
| Mandarin oranges:                |               |              |               |
| Choice.....                      | China         | 11 oz.       | 2.06          |
| Choice.....                      | Japan         | 11 oz.       | 2.26          |
| Fancy.....                       | Japan         | 11 oz.       | 2.31          |
| Fancy.....                       | Japan         | 30 oz.       | 6.57          |



| Type and quality                | Origin        | Units            | Hamburg price    |
|---------------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                 |               | <u>Per dozen</u> | <u>U.S. dol.</u> |
| Grapefruit sections, fancy..... | United States | No. 303 cans     | 3.11             |
| Fruit cocktail:                 |               |                  |                  |
| Choice.....                     | Japan         | 15 oz.           | 346-3.66         |
| Choice.....                     | Spain         | 15 oz.           | 3.14             |
| Choice.....                     | United States | No. 2½ cans      | 5.03             |
| Choice.....                     | United States | No. 303 cans     | 3.40             |
| Choice.....                     | United States | No. 300 cans     | 3.14             |
| Fancy.....                      | United States | No. 2½ cans      | 6.00             |
| CANNED JUICES                   |               |                  |                  |
| Single strength:                |               |                  |                  |
| Orange juice:                   |               |                  |                  |
| Fancy.....                      | Israel        | No. 2 cans       | 1.80             |
| Fancy.....                      | United States | No. 2 cans       | 2.37             |
| Grapefruit juice:               |               |                  |                  |
| Choice.....                     | United States | No. 2 cans       | 1.77             |
| Fancy.....                      | United States | No. 211          | 1.26             |
| Lemon juice:                    |               |                  |                  |
| Choice.....                     | United States | 6 oz.            | 1.09             |
| Pineapple juice:                |               |                  |                  |
| Choice.....                     | South Africa  | No. 2 cans       | 1.57             |
| Choice.....                     | United States | No. 2 cans       | 1.68             |
| Fancy.....                      | United States | No. 10 can       | 7.66             |
| Hotpack concentrates:           |               |                  |                  |
| Orange juice, sweetened.....    | United States | 6 oz.            | 2.11             |
| Lemon juice, sweetened.....     | United States | 6 oz.            | 1.89             |

## TRANSSHIPMENTS OF MEXICO

## COTTON AT 10-YEAR LOW

Mexican cotton transshipments through U.S. ports amounted to 613,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during the 1959-60 season (August-July). They were down 28 percent from the 855,000 bales transshipped in the previous season and were the smallest since 1949-50, when only 427,000 bales were shipped.

Transshipments in July totaled 29,000 bales, compared with only 5,000 bales in June, and 56,000 in July 1959.

Principal destinations of the 1959-60 transshipments, with comparable 1958-59 figures in parentheses, were: Japan 111,000 bales (169,000); West Germany 100,000 (170,000); France 74,000 (37,000); United Kingdom 54,000 (91,000); Italy 45,000 (97,000); Spain 41,000 (10,000); Netherlands 37,000 (44,000); Switzerland 25,000 (22,000); Belgium 24,000 (59,000); Chile 18,000 (6,000); Canada 11,000 (24,000); and U.S.S.R. 11,000 (0).

(Cont'd. on following page)

U.S. ports through which most Mexican cotton transshipments moved during 1959-60, were: Brownsville 548,000 bales; San Diego 33,000; Los Angeles 7,000; Oakland 6,000; Long Beach 6,000; Houston 4,000; and Galveston 4,000.

#### U.K. COTTON INDUSTRY THRIVING

Activity in all phases of the cotton industry in the United Kingdom was at a high level during the 1959-60 season (August-July), and another good season is in prospect.

Imports and consumption of cotton in 1960-61 are expected to remain at favorable levels, although they may be somewhat below last season's. Most mills are now operating at or near capacity, with orders well ahead. However, imports for stocks replenishment are not likely to continue at last season's rate. As end-season stocks on July 31, 1960, amounted to an estimated 467,000 bales (500 pounds gross), 16 percent more than the 401,000 bales held a year earlier.

Despite the scrapping of roughly half of the textile machinery under the government-sponsored reorganization plan, the U.K. textile industry consumed 1,305,000 bales of cotton during the 1959-60 season--3 percent more than the 1,268,000 bales used in the previous season. The rise in consumption was accomplished by increased efficiency of the remaining equipment, a substantial part of which is being operated two, and sometimes three 8-hour shifts daily.

U.K. imports of cotton during 1959-60 totaled 1,398,000 bales, 24 percent more than the 1,129,000 bales imported in 1958-59. The United States regained a substantial share of the U.K. cotton market in 1959-60, compared with a year earlier. Imports of U.S. cotton are estimated at 526,000 bales or 38 percent of total 1959-60 imports, against 180,000 bales or 16 percent of the total in 1958-59.

Quantities imported from major non-U.S. sources in 1959-60, with 1958-59 figures in parentheses, were: Sudan 195,000 bales (208,000); Mexico 97,000 (154,000); Nigeria 88,000 (111,000); Peru 74,000 (81,000); Turkey 62,000 (40,000); Iran 58,000 (51,000); Egypt 45,000 (8,000); U.S.S.R. 42,000 (37,000); Brazil 41,000 (35,000); Burma 21,000 (5,000); Pakistan 19,000 (20,000); Nicaragua 18,000 (35,000); and Aden 15,000 (18,000). Imports from Mexico include cotton transshipped through U.S. ports--54,000 bales in 1959-60, and 91,000 in 1958-59.

Mill demand for raw cotton has been fairly active in recent weeks, with prices of U.S. and most foreign growths remaining steady. Prices of U.S. cotton continue to be closely competitive with comparable foreign qualities, as they were throughout the 1959-60 season. Liverpool c.i.f. prices on October 27 for specified foreign upland-type cotton and comparable U.S. qualities for prompt shipment were:



| Country       | Foreign quality  | U. S. quality | U. S. cents per pound |       |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|
|               |                  |               | Foreign               | U. S. |
| Mexico.....   | M 1-1/16"        | M 1-1/16"     | 28.71                 | 28.71 |
| Mexico.....   | SM 1-1/16"       | SM 1-1/16"    | 30.17                 | 30.06 |
| Syria.....    | M 1-1/16"        | M 1-1/16"     | 28.71                 | 28.71 |
| Iran.....     | M 1-1/16"        | M 1-1/16"     | 28.71                 | 28.71 |
| Greece.....   | SM 1-1/16"       | SM 1-1/16"    | 29.88                 | 30.06 |
| Pakistan..... | M 1"             | M 1"          | 30.99                 | 27.25 |
| U.S.S.R.....  | Pervyi 31/32 mm. | SM 1-1/32"    | 30.82                 | 29.18 |

#### DENMARK STEPS UP OILSEED PRODUCTION

Danish production of oilseeds is expected to exceed 26,000 metric tons in crop year 1960. The increase of nearly one-third over 1959 production is due to a 50-percent expansion of rapeseed and mustard seed acreage. Flaxseed production this year is expected to be only slightly larger than last season.

In spite of the sharp rise in domestic oilseed production, output will still be only about 5 percent of total supplies, since imports of oilseeds, particularly soybeans, are expected to be stepped up considerably in 1960.

#### OILSEEDS: Denmark, acreage, yield per acre, and production, crop years 1958-60

| Year and item 1/ | Rapeseed | Mustard seed | Flaxseed | Total  |
|------------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------|
| Acreage:         |          |              |          |        |
| 1958.....        | 10,610   | 13,180       | 3,700    | 27,485 |
| 1959.....        | 13,420   | 15,025       | 2,760    | 31,202 |
| 1960.....        | 22,240   | 22,240       | 2,720    | 47,196 |
| Yield per acre:  |          |              |          |        |
| 1958.....        | 1,614    | 817          | 697      | ---    |
| 1959.....        | 1,881    | 1,167        | 888      | ---    |
| 1960.....        | 1,586    | 892          | 973      | ---    |
| Production:      |          |              |          |        |
| 1958.....        | 7,766    | 4,883        | 1,169    | 13,818 |
| 1959.....        | 11,449   | 7,956        | 1,111    | 20,516 |
| 1960.....        | 16,000   | 9,000        | 1,200    | 26,200 |

1/ Figures for 1958 and 1959 are revised; 1960, estimated.

Compiled from official sources.

(Cont'd)

The Danish margarine industry again has agreed to absorb homegrown rapeseed equivalent to 10 percent of the industry's oil requirements at prices identical to those of 1959--that is, 1.04 kroner per kilogram (6.85 cents per pound) for winter rape and 0.94 kroner per kilogram for spring rape (6.2 cents per pound). Both domestic flaxseed and mustard seed will be sold on the open market.

During 1959 and 1960 the Danish margarine industry acquired 8,449 metric tons of rapeseed, but exported the entire quantity, while the oil industry disposed of the remaining 3,000 tons from the 1959 crop.

#### INDIA TO BOOST EXPORTS OF PEANUT AND SALAD OILS

India released details on October 14 of an incentive plan to boost exports of peanut oil and salad oil. Exporters will be allowed to sell 3.5 tons of peanut cake (expeller variety) in foreign markets for each ton of peanut oil exported, or 4 tons of peanut cake for each ton of salad oil. In addition, exporters of peanut and salad oils will be eligible for the first time to receive import quotas for coconut oil and palm oil, which previously could be imported only by users of these oils. These incentives are designed to cover losses by exporters of peanut and salad oils, since Indian prices of these oils are above world prices.

#### AUSTRALIA'S MARGARINE AND SHORTENING OUTPUT INCREASES

Australian margarine production in fiscal year 1959-60 rose about 5 percent from 1958-59. Despite quota restrictions on "table" margarine, output in 1959-60 was virtually unchanged from the previous year; but production of "cooking" margarine rose nearly 10 percent, with output in 1-pound packs or less showing a gain of one-fifth from 1958-59. Australian regulations require that non-table margarine be labeled that it is for cooking only. However, there are indications that a significant portion is used as an edible spread.

MARGARINE: Australian production, fiscal 1957-58 and 1959-60

| Fiscal year       | Table<br>type | Cooking type              |            |            | Total<br>output |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
|                   |               | 1-lb.<br>packs or<br>less | Other      | Total      |                 |
|                   |               | Pounds                    | Pounds     | Pounds     | Pounds          |
| 1957-58.....      | 36,032,750    | 1/                        | 1/         | 47,016,820 | 83,049,570      |
| 1958-59.....      | 36,000,500    | 5,168,460                 | 47,865,660 | 53,034,120 | 89,034,620      |
| 1959-60.....      | 35,812,110    | 6,249,490                 | 51,765,730 | 58,015,220 | 93,827,330      |
| 1/ Not available. |               |                           |            |            |                 |

Source: Australian Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

Output in 1959-60 of shortening and all edible proceeded fats, excluding lard and margarine, also rose 5 percent from 1958-59 (41,569,140 pounds, compared with 39,621,900 pounds).



PHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS IN SEPTEMBER  
LARGEST SINCE AUGUST 1957

Philippine copra exports in September totaled 100,623 long tons, substantially more than the volume in September 1959 and the highest monthly shipment since August 1957 when 100,844 tons were shipped. Exports to Europe were more than double those of September 1959. January-September copra shipments were up nearly one-half from the comparable period last year.

Coconut oil exports of 6,686 long tons in September were off 15 percent from those of September 1959. And January-September cumulative coconut oil shipments were down about one-fourth from the first 8 months of 1959.

Philippine copra and coconut oil exports in January-September reached 434,039 long tons, oil basis, an increase of nearly 40 percent from the first 3 quarters of 1959.

Desiccated coconut exports of 7,455 short tons in September were up 20 percent from those of September 1959 while January-September shipments of 44,532 tons were up 12 percent from those of the comparable period last year.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination,  
September and January-September 1959 and 1960

| Country of destination     | September |           | January-September |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
|                            | 1959 1/   | 1960 1/   | 1959 1/           | 1960 1/   |
|                            | Long tons | Long tons | Long tons         | Long tons |
| <b>COPRA</b>               |           |           |                   |           |
| North America:             |           |           |                   |           |
| United States.....         | 42,160    | 26,600    | 225,623           | 228,388   |
| Pacific Coast.....         | (42,160)  | (26,600)  | (225,623)         | (228,388) |
| Panama Canal Zone.....     | ---       | 500       | 401               | 500       |
| Total.....                 | 42,160    | 27,100    | 226,024           | 228,888   |
| South America:             |           |           |                   |           |
| Colombia.....              | 750       | 6,785     | 750               | 24,585    |
| Venezuela.....             | 5,048     | 1,500     | 16,961            | 24,952    |
| Unspecified.....           | 2/ 4,700  | 3,000     | 2/ 7,950          | 3,000     |
| Total.....                 | 10,498    | 11,285    | 25,661            | 52,537    |
| Europe:                    |           |           |                   |           |
| Belgium.....               | ---       | 500       | 1,500             | 4,250     |
| Denmark.....               | 2,500     | 4,500     | 13,490            | 13,600    |
| France.....                | 1,500     | 500       | 2,000             | 500       |
| Germany, West.....         | 1,500     | 4,700     | 25,830            | 21,200    |
| Italy.....                 | ---       | 1,000     | 1,000             | 4,500     |
| Netherlands.....           | 21,150    | 26,238    | 110,524           | 182,545   |
| Norway.....                | 1,460     | 2,000     | 4,960             | 9,000     |
| Spain.....                 | ---       | ---       | 3,500             | ---       |
| Sweden.....                | ---       | 3,500     | 5,500             | 19,250    |
| Optional discharge 3/..... | 1,652     | 16,900    | 2,031             | 4/ 83,700 |
| Total.....                 | 29,762    | 59,838    | 170,335           | 338,545   |
| Asia:                      |           |           |                   |           |
| Japan.....                 | ---       | 800       | ---               | 2,292     |
| Korea, South.....          | 225       | ---       | 225               | ---       |
| Lebanon.....               | ---       | 1,000     | ---               | 2,000     |
| Syria.....                 | ---       | 600       | 1,500             | 600       |
| Total.....                 | 225       | 2,400     | 1,725             | 4,892     |
| Grand total.....           | 82,645    | 100,623   | 423,745           | 624,862   |
| <b>COCONUT OIL</b>         |           |           |                   |           |
| North America:             |           |           |                   |           |
| United States.....         | 7,936     | 6,545     | 46,334            | 40,235    |
| Atlantic Coast.....        | (7,620)   | (6,545)   | (43,327)          | (31,220)  |
| Pacific Coast.....         | (316)     | (---      | (3,007)           | (9,015)   |
| Total.....                 | 7,936     | 6,545     | 46,334            | 40,235    |
| Europe:                    |           |           |                   |           |
| Netherlands.....           | ---       | ---       | 5,814             | ---       |
| Asia:                      |           |           |                   |           |
| Lebanon.....               | ---       | 141       | ---               | 141       |
| Grand total.....           | 7,936     | 6,686     | 52,148            | 40,376    |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes 4,700 tons to Colombia/Venezuela optional discharge. 3/ West Germany, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, France, or Belgium. 4/ Includes 14,700 tons to "Europe unspecified".

Source: Philippine trade sources.

# TUNISIAN OLIVE OIL OUTPUT ESTIMATE RAISED

Tunisian edible olive oil production in 1960-61 is now estimated at a record 132,500 metric tons--an increase of 10 percent from the previous estimate of 120,000 tons for 1960-61.

Output was 45,000 tons in 1959-60 (an off-year in the production cycle) and was 130,000 tons in 1958-59, when the previous record was set.

With domestic olive oil requirements at about 40,000 metric tons, export availabilities will total 92,500 tons on the basis of the latest estimate of 1960-61 output. The olive oil marketing year begins November 1.

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